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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	MELVYN VARGHESE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	141971
Center	ORN	Date	30/9/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भागों के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Temple building in India started in the Gupta period (4th century AD) which saw many changes such as change in worship, skills and funding.

Changes seen in Gupta period:

a) Worship → Increased influence of Bhakti Movement and focus on worship of Shiva and Vishnu and their various avatars.

→ Declining influence of Buddhism and Jainism

→ New focus on themes such as Puranas, Ramayana and Mahabharata

b) Skills

→ Skills of craftsmen reached its zenith

→ They had become experienced

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in rock cut architecture, cave architecture.

→ Now, there was a transition to free standing temple architecture.

→ New advances in mathematics and geometry (Sulvasutras) also aided this.

c) Increased funding:

→ There was predominance of guilds (shrenis) of merchants which became rich and provided funds

→ Kings like Chandragupta II, Chandellas and Samudragupta also gave funds.

Results: As a result many early temples such as Deogarh Jhansi, Nachana Kotara & Sanchi temple were built

→ It reached its zenith in Nagara style Khajuraha temples (9th century).

~~Current Relevance~~ →

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Thus temple building was a result of new changes in worship, skills and funding seen from 3rd century AD onward.

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2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरदयू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Lost wax technique has been used since ancient times to especially make bronze statues and sculpture

Lost wax technique:

→ First a wax model of sculpture is made

→ Then it is coated with clay

→ Then, the hot metal (bronze) is ~~be~~ poured in liquid form into the mould, and is fired.

→ Thus the statue is made.

Various examples:

a) Indus Valley bronzes → Dancing girl with bangles on arm, bronze bull

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b) Jain bronzes of tirthankaras found in Akota (Gujarat) and chausa.

c) Hill bronzes found in Kashmir of Ganesh, Shiva idols.

d) Sultanganj bronze → which is an enormous statue of Buddha in standing position

e) Chola bronze idol → of Shiva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance with ~~various~~ legs kicking away illusion of the world, represents the zenith of bronze manufacturing in India.

Significance: Thus this technique evolved over 1000's of years right from Indus valley civilization to the Chola bronzes, which are the most refined of all.

Thus, this technique is ~~unique~~ very significant and used

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even today in many areas and temples to make bronze models.

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3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

भारतीय मध्यकाल ने उल्लेखनीय विशेषता वाले भक्तिपरक साहित्य की एक अत्यंत समृद्ध परंपरा प्रस्तुत की जो भारतीय इतिहास में एक अंध-युग की अवधारणा को ख़ारिज करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's middle ages starting from the 8th century and continuing till 17th century saw new forces of Bhakti and sufism produce rich literature.

Philosophy: These traditions stressed on:

a) Devotion to God (f) → Krishna-Radha worship
b) Less stress on rituals
c) Produced texts in regional languages (Hindi, Marathi)..
d) Stress on music, Kirtans, bhajans, zikr, sama and Qawnalis.
e) Personal communication with God

Works Produced:

a) By Alvars and Nayanars saints of Tamil Nadu:
- Divya Prabhandanam (collection of works)
- Tirumurai (of Nayanars).

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- Andal (women saint) and Karaikal Ammaiyar also produced many works.

b) Bengali saints
Jayadeva → Gita Govinda
Sankar Mahadeva → Sattriya
Sri Chaitanya → promoted Vaishnavism and Krishna - Radha worship.

c) Women Saints
Meera → 'Pads'
Lalded → poetry on Krishna
Akka Mahadevi

d) Maharashtra Bhakti saints
Eknath, Tukaram produced many works

e) Punjab → Guru Arjun dev produced Guru Granth Sahib

f) Kannada and Telugu literature - such as Vachana literature by Bassavana, translations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

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9) Hindavi poetry → by Amir Khusro combining Hindi and persian elements.

Significance → Thus such literature combined Native and persian elements and gave rise to a common culture and communal harmony

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4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

The outbreak of WW II took place during Congress led government which were set up according to GOI Act, 1935, and divided nationalists.

Various opinions:

a) Gandhi → believed that British were fighting a fair war against Nazis, but didn't want to withdraw the national movement.

b) Nehru → believed it was a war between imperial powers, and want to continue the movement. However he had sympathy for the British cause.

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c) Subhash Chandra Bose → wanted to use this opportunity and take Germany's help to throw the British out of India, which was opposed by Gandhi.

Factors leading to Quit India movement:

a) Congress at Ramgarh session authorised Gandhi to start Indiridual satyagrahas and 'Delhi Chalo' movement.

b) Failure of August offer and Cripps Mission which offered Dominion status only after the war and allowed princely states to secede from India.

c) War time unemployment, poverty

d) Continued British repression.

Thus the above factors broke the patience of Gandhi who gave slogan of 'Do or Die' and asked

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the British to Quit India permanently.

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5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

British policies led to creation of new class of Industrialists who also contributed to the freedom struggle as they were also discriminated against by British.

Initial contributions:-

a) Swadeshi Movement → Here capitalists like V.O Chidambaram Pillai and P.C Rai contributed by setting up Indian navigation Company and Bengal Chemicals company respectively.

b) Sumati Morarjee helped conduct the 1st Indian merchant ship voyage from Bombay to London.

c) JRD Tata → ~~set~~ set up many iron & steel plants, cotton mills which gave employment to Indians.

d) Huge contributions of funds were made.

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Emergence of socialist trend and its effect on industrialists

a) After 1920 → many trade unions like AITUC, Ahmedabad textile Labour Assoction were set up which saw dominance of of radical leftist elements like Bose, M.N Roy.

b) There was also a formation of many peasant and farmers organisation.

c) Thus, many industrialists were alarmed at this prospect and supported the British. (Purshottom Das Tandon).

d) However many continued to support the freedom movement as they knew that British policies weakened them.

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Thus, industrialist made both positive contributions and negative contributions to the freedom movement.

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6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socio - religions movements helped unite the country by infusing new ideals of humanism ~~but~~ also and thus prepared the ground for freedom struggle

Various reforms brought about :

a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy → opposed Kulin polygamy, Sati and advocated property rights for women. Thus British govt abolished SATI (1829)

b) Dayanand Saraswati → promoted modern education, intercaste marriage

c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar → promoted widow remarriage.

d) Swami Vivekananda → promoted communal harmony.

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Preparation of society for Freedom struggle:

a) These reformers were also the first to argue for freedom of press, Indianization of civil services (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

b) By advocating inter faith harmony and criticising the ills of all religions, such as in Vivekananda's speech in U.S.A in 1893, they helped unite all religions.

c) By calling for improvement in position of women and Dalits (Jyotiba Phule) they increased future participation in mass struggle.

d) Also gave Indians confidence in their own culture and traditions

Criticism → However certain movements such as Shuddhi Movements, Tabligh and Tanzeem

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movements led to division of society on communal lines, due to stress on revivalism.

Thus, even though they had certain drawbacks, the 19th century reformers helped prepare society for freedom struggle.

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7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

19वीं शताब्दी की आरंभिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेलेजली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The 19th century saw several conquests by British in Maratha areas and Mysore resulting in expansion.

Conquests by British, (during governorship of Wellesley).

a) Conquest of Mysore → which was done over 4 wars, and finally ended in 1799, with defeat and death of Tipu, resulting in replacement of his dynasty with Wodeyars.

b) Conquest of Maratha Kingdom → which took place through 3 wars, especially the Battle of Assaye fought by Wellesley which ended in treaty of Bassein.

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c) Subsidiary Alliance policy of Wellesley :

According to this, each princely state had to :

1. Allow a British resident into his Kingdom.
2. Could not maintain a standing army.
3. Could not employ Europeans.
4. Could not conduct external relations without British approval.

→ States which signed this include Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore.

Effects of Wellesley's actions.

a) British gained capability to fight all over India

b) Rulers gained license to harass their people.

c) Disbanding of army led to unemployment and formation

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of rebel groups like Pindaris.

Thus, Wellsley policies helped build a ring fence around princely states and was continued by Dalhousie who annexed states using Doctrine of Lapse.

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8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

U.S.A entered the Vietnam war in an incremental ~~to~~ fashion through different policies of successive Presidents like Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

Historical Background :

a) Cold war had started from 1950 onward with events like Communist takeover of Eastern Europe.

b) With Ho Chi Minh's victory against French and his rising popularity in 1954, U.S.A decided to support South Vietnam's govt of Ngo Dinh Diem which would have lost elections

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c) This was done to prevent communist takeover of East Asia in line with policy of Brinkmanship and Eisenhower doctrine

Steps taken

a) Kennedy initially started the safe village policy where USA funded South Vietnamese army and deployed limited troops and advisors.

b) Lyndon B. Johnson then embarked on policy of Militarisation which saw huge number of troops deployed in Vietnam, and intense B-52 bombings.

c) Nixon later advocated policy of Vietnamization.

Reasons for failure

a) Guerilla warfare and good knowledge of territory by

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North Vietnamese army.

b) Huge unpopularity of war among public in U.S.A and huge number of deaths of soldiers.

c) Increased unpopularity due to napalm bombing, Mylai massacre by U.S.A.

d) Incapability of South Vietnamese army.

e) Popularity and good strategy by Ho Chi Minh was seen in Tet offensive.

Thus, U.S.A entered the war in a gradual way but ultimately to stop Communist takeover of Vietnam.

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9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

यद्यपि यूरोपीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The EU had its roots in European Economic Union and came into being ~~in~~ through Treaties of Lisbon and Maastricht.

Various Steps taken by EuropeanUnion

a) Creation of common currency → 'The Euro'

b) Creation of common Central Bank, common European Parliament,

c) Increased inter country interaction due to Schengen zone of ~~passport~~ visa free travel.

d) Promoting increased trade and investment in Europe

Criticism

a) Lack of Joint fiscal policy has led to Eurozone crisis seeing huge indebtedness

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among Portugal & Greece.

b) Feelings of contributing too much and recieving to little ~~leading~~ in countries like UK, leading to them leaving the Union (BREXIT).

c) Increased anti immigration sentiment in European countries

d) Decreased economic growth and investment

e) Loss of jobs of lower rung works due to globalisation.

Achievements of EU

a) Creation of common currency leading to better collective bargaining of nations.

b) Increased pan European unity.

c) Strong support to pro environmental causes such

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as Paris deal and Kyoto Protocol.

d) Increased voice of European nation in UN.

e) Strong support to Human rights & anti war measures taken by EU (Nobel prize awarded)

Thus even though EU is criticised, its achievement cannot be discounted either.

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10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

यद्यपि 1848 की क्रांतियाँ विफल हो गई थीं तथापि ये यूरोपीय इतिहास में ऐतिहासिक घटना बनीं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The 1848 revolutions were a watershed event in history as it led to increased representation of people and helped unite Italy and Germany.

Historical Context:

a) The revolutions of ~~1830~~ 1830 in France had led to coming of 'citizen King' → Louis Phillipe and formation of new states of Belgium and Greece

b) All over Europe there ~~people~~ was a wave of nationalism and anger against despotism and monarchies.

c) Karl Marx had just published his 'Communist Manifesto'

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calling for workers to unite.

d) Many economies like Britain were in Financial crisis.

1848 Revolution:

There began a wave of revolutions which started in France and later spread to Italy & Germany as people rose up demanding a Constitution. The main participants were the workers and middle class.

Aftermath and significance:

a) These revolutions were brutally suppressed.

b) Rulers were alarmed at middle-class & workers unity and decided to grant Constitution to appease middle class, while suppressing workers

c) This laid the foundation for unification of Italy and

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Germany by 1870's and their emergence as modern ~~po~~ industrial powers

d) France finally became a republic fulfilling ideals of the French Revolution.

Thus, due to the above reasons, 1848 Revolution was a watershed event even though it failed.

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11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थीं। सविस्तार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The events of American Revolution were rooted in unique social, economic, political, ideological context due to geographical reasons and British policies.

Causes of American Revolution:

a) Social causes: America consisted of diverse population, which fostered liberal thought. They were also angry with the British for many reasons and also detached from their motherland.

b) Economic Causes:
Numerous laws such as
① Navigation Policy of 1651 → which forced American ships to

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visit British ports before going elsewhere

(2) American were not allowed to set up heavy industries like steel.

c) Political causes → Grenwills Policy.

~~In~~ In the aftermath of seven Years War, many taxes were imposed on stamps & sugar on the preteset that America had to share burden of War.

This angered Americans who called for 'No Taxation without representation.

d) Ideological Causes:

Intellectuals such as

(1) Thomas Paine → published 'Common Sense pamphlets,

(2) Benjamin Franklin → organised 'Philosophical Societies'

(3) Henry Patrick

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had a huge influence.

Influence on French Revolution:

a) Many French troops participated in American Revolution and took back its ideals.

b) French participation created financial bankruptcy in France which angered the people against the King.

c) Ideals of equality of all men had a great impact on unequal, class based French society.

Thus American Revolution was a watershed moment in history.

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12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Regionalism in a negative sense, happens when interests of one region are put above interests of the nation as seen in Punjab crisis due to combination of language, religion and regionalism.

Historical Background :

a) In 1920's, the Akali movement happened laying the foundation for future crisis. After PARTITION, Sikhs were in majority in Punjab.

b) Post-independence, there was demand for formation of Punjab state, while State reorganisation commission recommended against it

c) In 1970s and 1980's a Secessionist movement took

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root, calling for a separate Khalistan for Sikhs who were a majority in Punjab and who shared a unique language, religion and region.

Punjab Crisis → Thus militants gathered arms and barricaded themselves in Golden temple. It took 'Operation Blue Star' which led to loss of property and life, to finally flush the militants out. The insurgency continued for many months and was finally ended by Rajiv-Longowal accords

Aftermath

a) Rajiv Longowal accords:
- Promised compensation for affected
- Promised Chandigarh to Punjab

b) Assasination of Indira Gandhi

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and resultant sikh riots.

Way Ahead:

Thus, such issues can lead to huge loss of life, property and must never be allowed to appear. This requires early, ~~pro~~ preventive action by government and intelligence agencies.

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13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Emergency of 1975 was due to several economic and political factors leading to severe suppression of human rights.

Factors:

a) Economic downturn, unemployment, food ~~set~~ scarcity, high inflation caused due to monsoon failure and 1971 War

b) J.P Movement in ~~by~~ Bihar resulting in student protests.

c) Tussle with judiciary which resulted in Allahabad Court in Raj Narain Case, declaring election of Indira Gandhi as null and void

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Reasons it is considered a dark period:

a) Arrest of opposition leaders
b) Ban on strikes and protests
c) Curtailment of Fundamental rights including 'Habeas corpus'
d) Misuse of preventive detention laws.
e) Campaigns of forced sterilisation and human rights violation such as disappearances.
f) Dominance of people without official ~~poss~~ position like Sanjay Gandhi.

Response:

a) Imposition of Emergency was met with shock and dismay.
b) Several underground movements were set up to fight it.

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c) Media responded by silent protests against the ban.

d) After its end, the new Janata Party government ~~impose~~ came out with the 44th Amendment imposing procedural safeguards on declaration of Emergency.

e) Masses voted out Indira Gandhi.

Thus this was a truly dark period in Indian history, which must not be repeated again

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14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women first came to participate in national movement through Swadeshi movement (1905) and have not looked back since.

Participation of women in various movements:

a) Issues of peasants:

① Organisations like SEWA, Working Women's forum have provided skills to many peasant women allowing them to set up micro industries

② In 1970's, Bodhgaya agitation for land rights was led by women.

b) Trade Unions → In Maharashtra 'Shramik Mahila Sangathan' organised strikes

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(3) Anti price rise fronts in 1970's was led by women.

b) On issues of women such as safety, many protests such as Nirbhaya gang rape protest (2012) have been conducted.

Organisations like Gulabi Gang in Bundelkhand have held anti liquor campaigns.

c) On tribals issues → Movements like POSCO agitation in Odisha, protests against dams were led by women.

d) Environment → Chipko movement in Chamoli, Uttarakhand was led by women ~~to~~ against logging by sports goods company inspiring other movement like

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APIKO (Karnataka).

Way Ahead:

Thus, women have led the way in many movements. However their participation must be increased through reservations such as in 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill pending in Parliament.

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15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

India has huge cultural diversity in terms of race, language, ethnicity and religion.

Diversity in India

Races → Mongoloids, Proto Australoids, Western Brachycephals ...

Religions → Hindusim, Islam, Christianity ...

Languages → 22 scheduled ones, and many dialects.

Diversity as a Hindrance:

a) Has led to numerous communal riots such as in Partition, Ayodhya case and Gujarat Riots.

b) Many regional movements for secession and autonomy

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have arisen. eg: Naga and Mizo movement.

c) Huge violence and bloodshed due to such movements.

d) Recent movements against reservations for SC/STs and demands for reservation among Marathas, Jats, Patels.

e) Conflict on official language between north and south India.

Cultural Diversity as a stepping stone to nation building:

Measures such as:

a) 5th & 6th Schedule for tribals

b) Articles 371 A, B, C, D... giving special provisions for states

c) Linguistic ~~diversi~~ reorganisation of states. ~~have h~~

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d) Inter state water tribunals.

~~The~~ Such measures have immensely helped satisfy demands of diverse groups.

Thus we can conclude saying that cultural diversity is NOT a hindrance, but ~~a~~ promotes nation building if right measures are taken.

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16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Equality of opportunity requires fair access to qualifications required for certain positions is seen in context of reservations for Scheduled Castes, tribals and disabled and rural poor

Current Status

a) Currently 4% Jobs are reserved for disabled in public employment.

b) In addition, 10% and 7.5% Jobs are reserved for SC and STs in public employment.

Problems:

a) Many disabled lack ~~educati~~ access to disabled friendly schools.

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b) Most schools lack specialised infrastructure, teachers and counsellors for them.

c) Many rural poor lack access to higher and secondary education schools.

d) Good institutes are mainly concentrated in urban areas.

e) Gender divide → Many ~~wo~~ girls lack equal access to education.

Current Relevance of this issue:

a) Recently, Supreme Court declared that NEET would be the sole means of admission to medical courses as it was fair & transparent.

b) However, this has been opposed by states like Tamil Nadu which say that rural students lack access to

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specialised coaching and CBSE schools, as NEET is based on CBSE syllabus.

Way Ahead:

While equality of opportunity requires open competition to ensure transparent admission process, fair access to necessary qualification must be ensured through measures like:

a) Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan.
b) Updation of state syllabus
c) Promoting women's education through schemes like Nai Manzil.

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17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

महिलाओं की स्टीरियोटाइप सनसनीखेज छवियों का निरूपण न केवल उनकी पहचान को एक तुच्छ चाह वाली वस्तु तक सीमित करता है बल्कि समाज की पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को भी पुष्ट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Ans~~ With increasing globalisation, there is an increased tendency to commodify and objectify women leading to negative consequences.

Examples :

a) Objectification of women through song and film as seen in Bollywood item songs promotes negative, patriarchal image of women as objects for pleasures.

b) Many advertisements stress on role of women as homemakers reinforcing gender stereotypes.

c) Many posters and films portray women

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in care giving occupations such as nursing, health workers, restricting ~~the~~ women to certain occupations.

Impact of such portrayals:

a) ~~The~~ Existence of 'glass ceilings' in corporate sectors, where women cannot progress beyond certain levels.

b) Increase in number of rapes and violence against women

c) Institutions like Khap Panchayats restrict freedom of women

d) Everyday life discrimination against girls seen in schools

Way Ahead:

Thus, such negative portrayals of women need to be stopped by using such acts as 'Prevention of Immoral Representation of

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Women Act', as well as increasing awareness of women's role in society through gender education and sensitization campaigns in schools

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18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

नियोजित मूल्यह्रास अवधारणा की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करो और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

India has 2% of its population, who are disabled, and it is employment which can help alleviate suffering and give them dignity.

Usefulness of employment to disabled.

a) 55% of disabled live in conditions of poverty. Employment can help decrease this poverty

b) It improves sense of self worth and dignity

c) Reduces social stigma among people.

d) Helps them live independent lives.

e) Contributes to GDP and nation building process

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Steps taken by Govt:

a) Signing of UN Convention on rights of Disabled

b) Starting accessible India Campaign to facilitate access to buildings, public transport and ICT.

c) Evolving National Accessibility Index to measure readiness of corporates to accept disabled.

d) Setting up 'Sugamya Pustakalaya' for education of Disabled

e) Recent Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which guarentees:

① 4% reservations for disabled in public employment

② Penalties in case of violation

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Thus, it is employment which can ensure empowerment of disabled.

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20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the increasing economic integration leading to easy movement of people, goods and capital.

This phenomen has affected both the West and developing nations.

Effect on West

a) ~~Ins~~ Increased awareness of Indian traditions like Yoga, Ayurveda

b) Increased outsourcing of jobs to India in IT sector.

c) Increased GDP growth due to access of cheaper raw materials

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d) Loss of jobs due to rise of China and India which offer cheap manufacturing.

e) Increased cross cultural interactions decreasing racism.

Effect on developing countries

a) Liberalization and privatisation in economy

b) Effect on society

① Abandoning of traditional food habits and language.

② Westoxication → obsession with West

③ Commercialization of religion.

④ Walmartization → opening up of many global retail chains which promote greed based spending.

⑤ Insecurity of elderly

c) Politics → Criminalization and corruption of politics

d) Increased access to medicine and longer life expectancies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus we see that globalization is a 2 way street and must be regulated but not stopped as it can lead to increased economic growth and resources.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1751)

Name of Candidate	MELVYN VARGHESE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	141971
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/11/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reformed multilateralism is the need of the hour. Analyse with reference to India's position on reforming the United Nations. **(150 words) 10**

बेहतर बहुपक्षीयता समय की माँग है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में सुधार पर भारत के रुख के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Multilateralism refers to cooperation between all the nations of the world.

Need for reform –

→ Lack of voice for ~~developed~~ developing nations.

→ Over representation of the West
eg: G7 have 40% of quota in IMF.

→ Loss of faith in multilateralism.
eg: Recent criticism of WHO

→ Rise of Transnational issue.
eg: Climate change, Pandemics etc.

India's position on reform of UN →

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- India feels UN is dominated by P5 (in Security council) & their veto power

→ India suggests philosophy of NORMS ('New order for reformed Multilateralism), as president of UN Security Council.

→ Need for 'rules based international order' is crucial.

eg: Role of UNCLOS in solving disputes.

→ Breakup of world into regional blocs, can fuel tensions

eg: Rise of many regional trade agreements → MERCOSUR, Asean, SAFTA, (at cost of WTO)

Thus reform in multilateralism can counter hyper nationalism.

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2. Although the treaty on Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) has acquired universal acceptance, it remains deeply flawed. Analyse in the context of India's position on the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि परमाणु अप्रसार संधि (NPT) ने सार्वभौमिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली है, तथापि यह अभी भी अत्यधिक त्रुटिपूर्ण बनी हुई है। इसमें शामिल मुद्दों पर भारत के रुख के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The NPT, evolved in 1960, aims to reduce proliferation of nuclear weapons, but divides world into Nuclear haves & have Nots

Universal acceptance of NPT

- Signed by more than 100 nations
- Endorsed by P5 of UN security Council.
- Aims of non-proliferation are laudable.

Flaws in NPT (India's position) -

→ Only recognises Few countries as nuclear weapon states

- China
- USA
- Russia
- UK
- France

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→ An insult to principle of strategic autonomy.

→ Remains highly discriminatory.

→ Doesn't appreciate local security situation of each country

eg: India faces 2 hostile neighbours (Pak / China).

→ Encourages interference → in another country's internal affairs

→ Has led to rising tensions.

eg: US-Iran tensions in West Asia

→ India instead advocates for verifiable, non discriminatory non proliferation via Conference of Disarmament.

NPT remains a discriminatory treaty and must be repealed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Critically analyse the significance of membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) for India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) की सदस्यता के महत्व का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SCO is a Eurasian security organisation, acting as a leverage for India in Central Asia.

Benefits of Joining SCO.

→ Helps to counter evils of Terrorism, Extremism & Separatism

→ Good security cooperation via Regional Anti-Terror Structure (RATS)

→ Provides platform for dialogue with Pak & China.

→ Promotes Synergy with INSTC & Connect Central Asia Policy (2012),

Criticism -

- Dilemma for India - in balancing simultaneous memberships in Quad, which

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is viewed with suspicision by China & Russia.

- Failure of security cooperation → which hasn't been able to reduce terror in Kashmir.

- Dominance of China → pushing its Silk Road Initiative

- India becomes marginalised → especially on Afghanistan issues (Russia & China cooperate with Taliban)

→ Strategic divergence in goals

India → allied with USA

Russia – Pak – China → want to ~~reduce~~ Reduce American dominance

SCO, helps diversify our geopolitical horizons, but fails to live upto expectations.

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4. Highlighting the existing gaps in the South Asian energy cooperation, bring out the steps taken by India to promote energy cooperation with its neighbours. (150 words) 10

दक्षिण एशियाई ऊर्जा सहयोग में विद्यमान अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ ऊर्जा सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

South Asian energy cooperation, exists in a fragmented state, hindering its socio-economic development.

Gaps that exists →

→ Non-participation of Pakistan & China

→ Lack of concrete institutional regulator (to supervise & fix tarrifs.)

→ Regular shifting of goal posts by India (keeps changing rules).

→ Smaller nations (Bhutan etc) feel India is being unfair.

→ Rise of China → making huge investments in dams & nuclear energy in South Asia,

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→ Fragmented nature of Indus.

Steps taken by India

→ Signing of several hydroelectric project deals

- Pancheswar Dam (Nepal)
- Mangdechu Project (Bhutan)

→ Announcement of new Indus by India.

→ New promises to buy electricity at favorable rates for neighbours.

→ New MOU's have been signed.

→ Expediting of several pending projects

Way Forward – A supra-national regulator to be set up to assure fairness & integrated approach.

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5. In what possible ways can Artificial Intelligence (AI) aid in augmenting offensive and defensive capacity of the military? Explain with examples. **(150 words) 10**

किन संभव तरीकों से सेना की आक्रामक और रक्षात्मक क्षमता को बढ़ाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) सहायता कर सकती है? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

AI is the stimulation of human thinking processes by machines. It has many military applications.

Role of AI in offensive capacity

- Carrying out precision operations eg: Surgical strikes
- Predicting future moves of enemy
- Use of Data analytics to ~~save~~ ensure efficiency

- Cyber security
  - can be ensured, through design of cyber weapons
- Better use of missile & drones. (can be guided by AI.
- Minimising loss of civilian lives.

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Role of AI in augmenting defensive capacity →

- Protection of critical infrastructure (nuclear plants, hospitals) etc from cyber attacks.
- Effective patrolling in harsh conditions can be done by robots.
- Missile Defence systems → can use AI. (eg): Israel's Iron Dome System
- Maritime Security → eg: Monitoring of high seas, can be done with AI.

Way Forward - AI must be regulated, as per Geneva Conventions & Laws of War.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. A greater understanding and comprehensive national power are required for India to respond more effectively to the challenge of hybrid warfare. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड युद्ध की चुनौतियों से अधिक प्रभावी रीति से निपटने हेतु भारत के लिए इन चुनौतियों की गहन समझ और व्यापक राष्ट्रीय शक्ति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare is the combination of traditional warfare with new modes like cybel war, space war & low intensity assymmetric warfare.

Threats faced by India:

(1) Lone wolf attacks

(2) Use of drones
eg: Attack on IAF base in Jammu.

(3) Attack on critical infrastructure
eg: Attack on Mumbai power system by Chinese hackers ('Shadowpad virus')

(4) Space warfare: Deployment of space based laser weapons by China.

(5) Blurring of differences between civilian & military target.

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Suggestions -

① Have a Doctrine on hybrid warfare.

② Set up seperate commands on 'Space', 'AI' & Cyber warfare.

③ N. Chandrasekharan task force suggests

Defence AI corner

Embedding AI in defence strategy

④ Commission studies on hybrid warfare by military think tanks.

⑤ Ensure first mover advantage → by taking early steps on hybrid warfare.

The future of warfare is to be low intensity, with assymmetric threats, which we must prepare for.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Securing India's critical infrastructure from cyber threats remains a key challenge for India. Discuss in the light of recent events. **(150 words) 10**
भारत के महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे (क्रिटिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) को साइबर खतरों से सुरक्षित रखना भारत के लिए एक मुख्य चुनौती बनी हुई है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Critical infrastructure include those components, whose absence brings a nation to standstill.

(Nuclear Power)

Health Care ← Critical infra → Power supply

Water supply

Challenges →

1. Assymmetric Threat → Cyber attack can be mounted from anywhere & by anyone
2. Anonymity of threat
3. False attribution of blame to other states.
4. Blurred lines between civilian & military infrastructure
5. Most civilian infrastructure lacks any cyber security.

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Other Challenges

- Increased connectivity (More points of Attacks) eg: Internet of Things
- Non-Awareness of Cyber attacks
- Lack of security audits

Recents Events (Attacks)

- Attack on Mumbai Power Plant (by Chinese group - Red Echo) → Used backdoor Trojan malware (2021)
- Attacks on banks (SBI) servers
- Attack on Kudankulam Nuclear Plant (2019)
- India is country with maximum ransomware attacks

Way Forward - Ensure regular security audits & accede to Budapest Convention (on cyber security).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. When it comes to promoting competition and innovation, patent pools are a double-edged sword. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जब प्रतिस्पर्धा और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने की बात आती है, तब पेटेंट पूल इस संदर्भ में दोधारी तलवार हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patent pools are the pooling of knowledge in form of patents by countries / corporations / NGO's : Recently Costa Rica was 1st to start it.

Benefits of patent pool →

- Encourages low cost manufacture & innovation
- Helps bring in new ideas (eg): Better vaccines can be made.
- Quicker solutions to problems can be found. (For pandemic)

- Inclusive in nature eg: Covid Technology Access Pool (of UN.)
- Solution to drug resistance & new variants of viruses
- Benefits Low Income & Middle Income nations

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Challenges →

1. Lack of incentive for original creators.
2. Countries lack raw materials to use patents.
3. Technology transfer remains an issue.
4. Need for sophisticated equipment
5. Pharma companies - oppose it, saying it hurts innovation.

eg: Opposition to patent pool by Norway at UN.

Way Forward - Alternate methods to supplement patent pool like use of Voluntary licenses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Inspite of multiple benefits and growing acceptance of traditional medicine, it faces several hurdles in adoption at a large scale. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पारंपरिक चिकित्सा के विविध लाभों और बढ़ती हुई स्वीकृति के बावजूद, यह बड़े पैमाने पर अपने अंगीकरण में अनेक बाधाओं का सामना कर रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional medicine includes Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa and several indigenous system.

Multiple Benefits

- Solution for chronic diseases - eg: Back pain
- Increased compliance by patients
- Brings in money for indigenous people (eg) → Arogyapacha herb benefited 'Kani' Tribe of W. Ghats

- Less toxicity
- Cheaper to manufacture.
- Benefits of ~~women of youth~~

Medical Tourism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hurdles in adoption → (at scale)

1. Lack of scientific validation (clinical trials not done)
2. Issues of patentability.
3. Opposition by indigenous & instances of biopiracy.
4. Lack of funds by govt.
5. Lack of documentation of local knowledge.
6. Pseudo scientific cures peddled in name of traditional medicine.

Way Forward → It must be subject to clinical trials, documentation & intense R&D. The TKDL (Digital library), by GOI is a potential solution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the potential of nuclear fusion in providing sustainable energy. Analyse the role played by the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor in achieving this potential. **(150 words) 10**

संधारणीय ऊर्जा प्रदान करने में परमाणु संलयन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस क्षमता को साकार करने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ताप-नाभिकीय प्रायोगिक रिएक्टर द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear fusion is the fusion of mostly Hydrogen atoms; being a marked improvement over nuclear fission, in terms of energy, safety etc.

Potential of fusion (as sustainable energy)

- Can power a city for years with little raw material
- Highly safe
  - No issues of meltdown (eg: Fukushima Disaster)
- Produces more than 100 times the energy of nuclear fission reactor.
- Doesn't require expensive fuel (like enriched uranium)
- Contributes to decrease in carbon Emissions.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues of fusion

- Sustainable model of fusion does NOT exist, till NOW.
- Expensive technology.
- Requires high degree of scientific expertise.

Role played by ITER on fusion

→ Coming together of several nations (pooling of ideas)

→ India → contributed 2bn$ & sent a team of scientists to gain exposure

→ Working 'model reactor' called 'TOKAMAK' has been created.

→ Increases awareness on nuclear fusion around the world.

Nuclear fusion offers nuclear energy with minimal safety concerns and contributes National goals on climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The role of the diaspora as a strategic asset for India has never been so acutely felt as in the present scenario of global and domestic challenges. Discuss with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए रणनीतिक परिसंपत्ति के रूप में डायस्पोरा (प्रवासी) की भूमिका को कभी भी इतनी तीव्रता से महसूस नहीं किया गया जितना वैश्विक और घरेलू चुनौतियों के वर्तमान परिदृश्य में किया जा रहा है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Diaspora refers to persons of Indian origin (PIO) & NRI's. They act as carriers of Indian culture & amplify its soft power.

Challenges faced

Global
- Need for Technological Sovereignity
- Hyper nationalism
- Need for multilateral reforms
- Rise of China (Belt & Road)
- Vacating of global leadership by USA

Domestic Challenges
- Economic decline
- Health crisis (due to pandemic)
- Border clashes c̄ China
- Unemployment

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Diaspora's role as strategic asset :-

(a) Magnify India's soft power
- via Bollywood
- carriers of Yoga
- soap opera.

(b) Lobby for Indian Interests
eg: India Caucus in US Congress lobby for civilian nuclear deal, H-1-B visa issues etc

(c) Contribute to Technological Superiority
- In fields like AI, IOT, machine learnings
- Diaspora serve as heads of global tech giants (eg: S. Pichai of Google)
- eg: China's Thousand Talents program uses diaspora's know-how

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Occupy positions of political power.
- eg 1: UK has 3 Indian-origin Ministers
- eg 2: Former PM of Mauritius is of Indian origin.

(e) Act as sources of investment into Indian economy.
- eg: In education sector
- & R&D field.

(f) Contribute to governance
eg: RBI governor (ex) was an NRI

Thus diaspora represent a force multiplier of Indian interests in multipolar world

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Elaborating the new strategic possibilities opening up in the Gulf region, examine the challenges that need to be addressed to recalibrate India's ties with the region. **(250 words) 15**

खाड़ी क्षेत्र में उदित हो रही नई रणनीतिक संभावनाओं का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए, जिन्हें इस क्षेत्र के साथ भारत के संबंधों को पुनर्निर्धारित करने के लिए दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

Gulf region represents 'extended neighbourhood' of India, & is important for energy security.

New strategic Possibilities →

(a) Eroding of USA's security blanket →
- Ensures shift to multipolarity
- India can fill vacuum as 'Net security provider'.

(b) Warming of relations with Israel →
- as per Abraham Accords (UAE-Israel)
- ∴ India need not carry out a balancing act between the two

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Need to secure sea lines of communication (SLOC)
↳ Works well with India's focus on Indian Ocean.

(d) → New deposits of gas discovered in Gulf region.

(e) Falling of oil prices.

Challenges needed to be resolved for better ties →

→ Rise of new powers in Gulf
- Turkey
- China
  - ↓ May hurt India's strategic interests
- Russia.

→ Poor execution of India projects (caused Iran to remove India from Farzad-B gas project).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Loss of jobs for Indian diaspora (due to recession.),

→ Pakistan's close ties with Gulf nations (May be hindrance for India).

→ Depleted economic power of India (cant provide security)

→ Poor implementation of Look West policy.

→ Lack of Institutional dialogue with Gulf nations.
(like India - Asean Summit)

→ Interference by China
(25 yr cooperation with Iran).

~~In.~~ We must leverage historical links, along with speedy project execution & partnerships with like minded countries for recalibration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While India-US relations have acquired greater depth in the last two decades, the policies of Washington even in this era continue to pose challenges to New Delhi's strategic interests. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ विगत दो दशकों में भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका संबंधों में और अधिक गहराई आई है, वहीं इस दौर में भी वाशिंगटन की नीतियाँ नई दिल्ली के सामरिक हितों के समक्ष चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती रहती हैं। पर्याप्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India-US relations have diversed into fields of energy, defence, trade etc, being geopolitically significant.

Greater Depth of Relations seen

- Energy cooperation
  eg: Civil nuclear Deal.
- Strategic cooperation
  eg: Quad
  - Malabar exercises
- Trade (valued at 140bn$)
- Defence cooperation
  → India signed 4 foundational agreements (BECA, LEMOA)
- Treatment on par with US allies.
  → STA-1 authorisation
  → India is Major defense partner.

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Depth of Indo-US relations

- Increased High level visits (eg: US President was chief guest at R-Day parade)
- New institutional mechanisms eg: 2+2 dialogue (Foreign & Defence Minister)
- Special concessions to India → eg: Iran sanctions waiver

Challenges to interests by USA's policies →

→ ~~Anti~~ Antagonism of China → sees Quad as military threat.

→ Emerging Russia - China - Pakistan axis

→ India shares large land border with China ~~Cont~~

→ Selfishness of US policies

→ Trade issues → Intellectual property

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investigations initiated by USA against India (Sec 301) (USTR).

→ Narrowing of India's geopolitical horizons
(as India gets branded as US ally).

→ ~~Ind~~ Loss of strategic autonomy
eg: In case of Taliban takeover, (in Afghanistan), Indian actions of evacuation, were solely guided by US withdrawal.

→ Continuing disputes with USA at WTO.
eg: Solar technology issue.

Way Forward → India must diversify its relations with other balancing powers (Russia, Turkey etc), & carrying out self strengthening to ensure strategic autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Why does India need an Arctic policy? In this context, also highlight the key aspects of the recently released draft of India's Arctic Policy Roadmap For Sustainable Engagement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को आर्कटिक नीति की आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में जारी संधारणीय संलग्नता के लिए भारत की आर्कटिक नीति रोडमैप के प्रारूप के प्रमुख पहलुओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Arctic is a region represents new geo-political and geo-economic prospects for India, in terms of energy, connectivity etc.

Need for Arctic Policy →

→ Ensuring Energy security
- Oil & gas
- Geo Thermal energy
- Coal

→ Presence of rare earths & other strategic minerals

→ New ~~ROS~~ Connectivity avenues opening up to Europe:

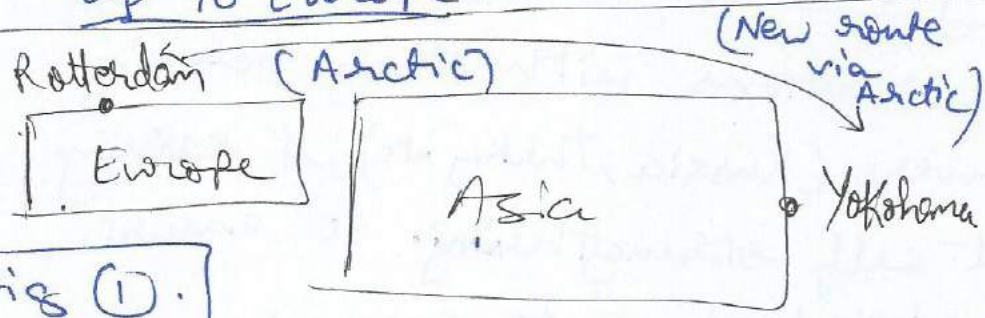

Fig (1).

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→ Need for first mover advantage

→ Climate change - Melting of Arctic ice is a main driver of sea level rise

→ Research & Developments opportunities for Indian scientists.

→ Aggressive Chinese posturing (via Silk Road) can extend to Arctic

→ Indian investments in Arctic
eg: ONGC - Rosneft project in Sakhalin Island

Key Feature of Arctic Policy / Roadmap

→ ~~Ind~~ Peaceful intentions of India are articulated.

→ Need for international cooperation

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on Arctic

→ Stress on role for UN, & rules based international order.

→ Working with Arctic Council.

→ Respect for national boundaries & sovereignty.

→ Arctic as a 'Global Commons'

India must act quickly to capitalise on opportunities in Arctic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In defence technology, India has 'Indianised' well, 'Indigenized' satisfactorily but is yet nowhere near becoming "Indian" in terms of being self-reliant. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में, भारत ने अच्छी तरह से 'भारतीयकरण' और संतोषजनक रूप से 'स्वदेशीकरण' किया है, लेकिन आत्मनिर्भर होने के संदर्भ में अभी तक "भारतीय" बनने के आस-पास भी नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Defence technology is a core component of national security, hence the need for self sufficiency.

Performance of India in defence technology →

(a) Successful 'Indianising' is seen

→ Several projects (guns, missiles, clothing) are now manufactured in India

→ eg: Ordnance Factory Board make small arms, clothing etc

→ Joint ventures have been successful

eg: Brahmos Missile (Indo-Russian

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venture) has taken off well, with 3 variants.

→ Defence exports have rise sharply in last 5 yrs (to around 5bn$)

→ Arms imports have decreased (77% (2010) to 56% (today))

(b) State of indigenisation has been satisfactory.

Offset clauses have been enforced successfully.

eg: Rafale deal mandated 30% indigenisation

eg: New Aircraft Carrier has high indigenizty

Defence Procurement procedure gives special preference to IDDM (indigenously made)

India has even exported Brahmos missile to Philippines

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Problems in being self-reliant →

→ India lacks design capabilities

→ Most offset clauses go unrealised

→ As per CAG report only 5000 cr of 60,000 cr promised offset was realised.

→ Private domestic players, still not given priority.

→ Reluctance of OEM (Foreign companies), in technology transfer.

→ Failure of Indian products in meeting Army specifications.

Way Forward → A clear Defence procurement procedure must be framed, along with incentives for technology transfer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. External influence in internal security challenges is often exacerbated by failure of domestic political and administrative system in coping with the internal conflicts. Comment. Also, mention the ways to tackle external threats to internal security. **(250 words) 15**

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों में बाह्य प्रभाव आंतरिक संघर्षों का मुकाबला करने में घरेलू राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक प्रणाली की विफलता से प्राय: बढ़ जाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, आंतरिक सुरक्षा के प्रति बाह्य खतरों से निपटने के उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

External actors such as ~~foreign~~ foreign states & terrorist groups tend to exploit internal weaknesses

Failures of domestic system and its links to external influence:

- Poor law & order provides breeding ground for terror groups
  eg: China-backed insurgents (PLA) in Manipur.
- Developmental deficits lead to frustration among people.
  - Neglect by Centre & State leads to 'alienation'
  - Human rights abuses committed by security forces

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→ Such situation are exploited by external actors

→ They pump manpower & give ideological training to locals

→ eg: Pakistan capitalised on Kashmiri frustration, against rigged elections in Kashmir (in 1987).

Ways to tackle external threats -

→ Winning hearts & minds of people.
eg: Operation 'Sadbhavana' in Kashmir by Army.

→ Correcting development deficit: by ensuring roads, water, power etc.

→ Countering Over Ground workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of groups like LeT, JeM in Kashmir

→ Crackdown on terror financing networks
eg: NIA investigation on funds to Kashmiri terrorists (from Gulf)

→ International cooperation with friendly countries
(eg): Bhutan launched Operation All Clear to remove safe haven.

→ Use of locals as 'Eyes & Ears' of security forces.

→ Precision strikes against terror network (with minimal casualties)

Thus careful planning of operations and winning hearts of locals is key.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Briefly listing the conditions that make India prone to transnational organised crime and terrorism, discuss the threats that India faces from this nexus. Also, mention the steps that India has taken in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के प्रति प्रवण बनाने वाली स्थितियों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इस गठजोड़ के कारण भारत द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Organised crime and terror come together due to mutual complementarities, posing a security threat to India.

Condition that make India vulnerable :→

- Geographical location (India lies between Golden Δ & Crescent)
- External State actors role eg: ISI's drug smuggling.
- Pre-existing crime networks eg: (Mumbai underworld)

- Lack of law & order eg: Moreh in Manipur is a drug smuggling hub
- Organised crime requires more profits
- Terrorists begin to use routes of criminals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threats faced by India →

→ Terrorists gain access to
- More funds
- New routes
- better weapons eg: drones

→ criminals begin to use brutal methods for profit.
eg: 1993 Mumbai blasts by underworld

→ In Punjab, local terror groups get funded by drug money

→ Security agencies find it hard to crackdown on terror.

→ Laws (Anti terror legislation) prove insufficient to tackle nexus of the two.

→ Influence of external state actors increases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Intern~~ Steps taken by India -

(1) Joining conventions → like UN Convention on Transnational Organised crime.

(2) Joining organisations: India is part of FATF (anti money-laundering agency).

(3) Amendment to laws: eg:- NIA Act amended to tackle human trafficking & drug smuggling.

(4) New monitoring systems. → eg: NATGRID, has been established.

(5) Cooperation with other nations eg: Operation Sunrise with Myanmar to remove safe havens

Tackling crime & terror nexus needs holistic approach involving locals, security agencies & state police.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Bring out the differences between Surface Web, Deep Web and Dark Web. Also, mention the concerns associated with use of Dark Web and steps taken by India in this context. **(250 words) 15**

सरफेस वेब, डीप वेब और डार्क वेब के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के उपयोग से जुड़ी चिंताओं और इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The three terms, are different variations of the Web.

Surface Web - Websites accessible with regular browsers (eg: Chrome, Firefox etc.

Deep Web → Websites not easily accessible & embedded in the Internet.

Dark Web → Websites accessible via web browsers like 'Tor'.

- Often the hub of illegal activity

Concerns associated with use of Dark Web -

(a) Hub of illegal activities -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Money laundering
- Prostitution
- Child Pornography
- Extortion

(b) Threat to National Security

↳ Several terror groups carry out radicalisation via Dark web

→ Terror finance carried out.

→ ~~Exa~~ Security agencies cannot track criminals on it.

(c) Cyberattacks → occur via Dark web.

(d) → Serves as platforms for exchange of ideas between criminals

Steps taken by India –

→ Recruitment of hackers to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

implement counter measures.
('White hat hacking)'.

(2) Dept of Science & Technology has started pilot projects on Dark Web

(3) Government hackers are granted legal immunity for activities carried out

Dark Web represent a national security challenge. Counter measures must be taken by international cooperation. India must soon accede to Budapest Convention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. How are Messenger RNA (mRNA) based vaccines different from conventional vaccines? Discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the mRNA vaccines. **(250 words) 15**

मैसेंजर आर.एन.ए. (mRNA) आधारित टीके पारंपरिक टीकों से कैसे अलग हैं? mRNA टीकों से जुड़े लाभों और चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

mRNA vaccines promise advantages such as less antigenicity, ease of production and so on.

Difference from conventional vaccines:

- Better tolerated by body
- Less chance of vaccine derived infections
- Cheaper to produce
- Example
  - PFIZER vaccine
  - MODERNA

Mechanism -

- Use RNA instead of DNA, to evoke immune response
- Can be produced at a rapid pace
- Don't involve injecting live organisms into subject

→ Much harder to store than conventional vaccines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits –

→ Evoke a better immune response

→ Less Dangerous – as mRNA vaccines only inject RNA, which is well tolerated

→ Better suited to tackle rapidly mutating viruses
eg: HIV virus, Covid-19.

→ Variants (eg: Delta Variants) can be tackled easily

→ Cheaper to produce

→ can be manufactured rapidly (as processes are shorter).

Challenges associated

→ Storage – require temperature of $-70^{\circ}C$ (being heat sensitive)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Less suited to India → as we lack a well functioning cold chain.

→ Information assymmetry - as several risks of mRNA vaccines, are still to be discovered.

→ Expensive (being a new technology)

→ Technology exists with more developed countries.

→ Reports of adverse side effects
eg: Death with PFIZER vaccine.

mRNA vaccine are a breakthrough, promising better vaccine efficacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Humans were always far better at inventing technology than using it wisely. Discuss with relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

मानव सदैव प्रौद्योगिकी का बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण उपयोग करने के बजाए उसका आविष्कार करने में कहीं अधिक बेहतर रहा है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Technology refers to any innovation, which makes the life easier.

Revolutionary inventions made by humans:

- Mobility : Invention of automobile, airplane etc
- Health → vaccines, stem cells, antibiotics
- Electricity, - Internet

Issues in use of technology

→ Misuse → of revolutionary inventions

eg: Internet has been used for cyber bullying.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Overuse : (eg) : Antibiotics have been overused, causing antibiotic resistance.

→ Threats to environment →

eg:- Thermal power generation is the main driver of climate change.

→ Lack of inclusivity :

Technology & its access has divided us into haves and have NOTs.

eg: Access to Covid vaccine → where African countries were able to vaccinate only 2% of population.

→ Addiction → seen in case of social media.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Volatility in markets

eg:- Crypto currencies (Bitcoin etc), have fluctuated wildly in terms of prices.

→ Use for violence

eg: Chemical weapons & Nuclear weapons have been misused, to take human lives.

Way Forward :- The draft Science, Technology & Innovation Policy, 2020, stress on Inclusivity & transparency in use of technology

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	MELVYN VARGHESE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	141971
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Agristack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Agristack refers to a collection of technology based solutions & programming interfaces, offering input savings & productivity gains for agriculture.

Benefits of Agri Stack

- Collects local data & offers region specific solutions
- Offers low cost access to wide variety of innovations
- Ensures precision farming, saving power & water
- Electronic marketing solutions with good price discovery
- Helps innovate in rainfed areas
- Helps women, Dalits etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns associated -

① ~~Ea~~ Data security of farmers may be compromised

② Most farmers are digitally illiterate (can't harness it)

③. Lack of farming-related data released by government

④ ~~Ea~~ Paucity of trained human resource to innovate

⑤ Only well off and irrigated areas may benefit

Way Forward - Increasing level of ~~det~~ mechanization in agriculture with govt funding for such innovations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Geothermal energy arises from heat within the earth's core, seen in forms of hot-springs, vents, geysers etc.

Advantages offered

- A renewable source of energy
- Constant supply of power promised
- Good distribution in India
  - Puga Valley
  - Son Narmada area etc.
- Low emissions of CO_2 & helps attain Climate goals
- Relatively safe technology
- Doesn't require huge spaces of land (unlike solar energy)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems causing lack of adoption

1. Expensive technology required to harness it.
2. Poisonous gases may be released (like Hydrogen sulphide).
3. Technical issues - corrosion of hot water pipes.
4. Inaccessibility of such locations in India (like Ladakh, Chattisgarh).
5. Lack of priority shown by Ministry of Renewable energy

Way Forward - Ministry of Renewable energy has begun few pilot projects, which must be evaluated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue.
(150 words) 10

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

~~WTO~~ Declining global fishing stocks require action against IUU fishing, leading to debates on fairness & viability.

Need for eliminating IUU subsidies

- Overfishing is depleting stocks
- Climate change is further affecting fish stock
- Maritime dispute between nations on fishing. (eg: India - Sri Lanka issue)

Concerns on this issue →

① Unfairly target small, marginal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fishermen etc

(2) Fail to curb fishing by developed countries like Japan

(3) Hardly targets overfishing by China

(4) Will increase expenses & render exports uncompetitive for smaller nations

(5) Lack of an institutional mechanism on reporting & verification

(6) India's concerns include

- Ill effects on its traditional fishing communities
- Lack of attention to Chinese exploitation
- Excess importance to developed nations issues

Thus a consensus based approach using Doha agenda is the way out.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture takes place in areas without assured irrigation, contributing to 48% of food crops & 60% of non-food crops

Bias against rainfed agri

- Assured procurement only for rice & wheat
- Heavy public investment in irrigated areas
- eg: 5.4 lc cr spent from 2013 to procure rice & wheat, but only 18000 cr spent to procure coarse cereals

- Decline in cropping area of rainfed crops (48% to 25% for millets)
- Low levels of agri-credit to rainfed areas
- High yielding varieties all require irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, government is now attempting to bring 2nd green revolution, on sustainable lines to these areas.

Govt Initiatives on this

1. Bringing green revolution to East India (part of RKVY scheme)
2. PM Krishi Sichai Yojana & Watershed Development Scheme to irrigate these areas.
3. Promotion of millets as nutri cereals.
4. Acquiring 1.5 lc tonnes of pulses as buffer stock
5. Drought Prone Area Programme

We require extension of micro-irrigation all such areas.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. **(150 words) 10**

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently marine heatwaves, which are abnormal rise in sea surface temperatures, were detected in Indian Ocean.

Major Causes

- Climate change
  1.07°C rise since pre-industrial era
- Ocean acidification
  (excess absorption of CO_2)
- Imbalances in jet streams & planetary winds.
- El Nino related events
- Formation of High pressure zones (eg: Canada)
- Rapid warming of Arctic Ocean
- Increase in dead zones with no oxygen.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact (on oceans).

① Mass: bleaching of coral.
(eg: great barrier reef - 2018, 2019)

② Decreased productivity of ocean ecosystem.

③ Imbalances in species composition.
(Few species dominate over others)

④ Loss of endangered species
(eg: Dugong & whale).

⑤ Depletion of Fish stocks.

⑥ Increase in Harmful Algal Blooms & toxin release

⑦ Stratification of ocean waters, & non mixing of layers.

Thus life below water (SDG-14) seems to be threatened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. **(150 words) 10**

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Aseismic structures are earthquake resistant structure, which tolerate seismic waves and prevent losses to property & life.

Benefits seen

- Low level of shaking
- Tailored to local needs
- In line with building bye Laws

Need for National Scheme on Seismic Retrofitting →

1. Dense urbanization in India
2. Huge number of violators of Building Codes & bye laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Large no of old structures which cannot be demolished

(4) Himalayan areas (& tourist areas like Shimla) → witnessing explosion in construction

(5) NDMA guidelines call for retrofitting of critical government buildings

(6) Traditional knowledge on earthquake related strengthening exists in every area

Concerns
- → Huge cost of retrofitting
- → Creating awareness on retrofitting

Way Forward – Harnessing of local knowledge & creating a fund for 'Earthquake Mitigation'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto assets refer to assets guarded with cryptographic techniques existing in decentralised databases and created by algorithms.

Risks associated

- Volatile nature of prices (eg:- Bitcoin)
- Huge influx of speculative capitals
- Seen as threat to power of Central Banks

- Act as funding channels for terror & child pornography
- Huge amount of power consumption & CO_2 emmissions
- Non transparent nature
- Highly prone to thefts & tax evasion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages offered —

① Offers new investment opportunity for investors

② Forces central banks to control volatility in money supply & fluctuations in exchange rates

③ Highly secure & decentralised mode of exchange

④ Precursor to formation to official digital currency

⑤ 'Blockchain technology' can be applied to Health records, insurance & tracking financial transactions

Thus, India seeks to evolve a 'Cryptocurrency Bill' to regulate such assets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual reality is the creation of images & sound, to create an alternate-real looking environment. Augmented reality seeks to enhance reality with various inputs (sound, information) etc

Potential of VR

- Entertainment industry (eg: 4D Movies)
- Psychological research. Eg:
- Medical Studies (on dreams, sleep etc)
- Sports (eg: for practice sessions
- Space industry (training of astronauts.)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential of Augmented reality

- Assistive devices for disabled eg: for blind.
- Sports & exercise (Tracking heart rate & vitals)
- As accessories to smart phone (eg: Google Glass
- Military application (eg: In fighter planes
- In construction (Helps civil engineers on building safety etc)
- Counselling & Psycho Therapies

India must harness this via National Mission on Cyber Physical System.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.
(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

NCB is India's premier anti-drug smuggling agency, implementing domestic laws & UN Convention on Drug Trafficking.

Role & Functions of NCB

- Implements NDPS Act
- Seizing of drug shipments
- Identifying trafficking routes

- International cooperation with Interpol & other drug agencies
- Supplies other enforcement agencies with drug related information
- Implements
  - UN convention of Prohibition of Trafficking
  - Convention on organised crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for remodelling of NDPS Act →

① Does not distinguish between first time, small offenders and large traffickers

② Severe penalties like jail & even death penalty.

③ Failed to curb drug flow into India (via Punjab's tunnels, & Moreh in Manipur).

④ Civil liberties - like right to bail, can be severely curtailed.

⑤ Failure to curb menace of synthetic drugs

Thus NCB must adopt technology & seek to curb new routes of trafficking into India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कोजिए।

The Pegasus surveillance issue raises questions on non-consensual surveillance and civil liberties as mentioned by Supreme Court.

Need for surveillance

- Increase in Lone-wolf attacks, made easy by social media
- Huge number of non-State actors, threatening India
- Rise in assymmetric warfare via cyber-error
- ~~Need~~ Recent attacks on critical infrastructure (eg- Kudankulam nuclear plant
- Rise in cyber-bullying, cyber-trolling, especially against women.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems with surveillance →

① Lack of legal Framework (ie- a Privacy law in India).

② Hurts civil liberties - Supreme Court says that Individual fail to act normally, if aware of possibility of surveillance.

③ Targetting of intellectuals, judges, journalists in Pegasus Case (Hurts institutional credibility).

④ Results in pre - censorship & self censorship.

⑤ Lack of data or transparent figures on surveillance.

⑥ No grievance redressal mechanisms available

Thus it hurts free speech & must be controlled

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Cropping pattern depends on physical factors, infrastructural factors, government support and so on.

Factors affecting decision on crop

① Infrastructure & inputs
- Availability of irrigation
- Availability of procurement
- Fertilizer availability

② Natural factors → soil, water, rainfall etc

③ Government support → insurance, marketing facilities, credit etc.

④ Socio-economic factors – like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like condition of household, assets possessed, level of debt seen etc.

- However, yield also remains an important factor
  - eg:
    - Rice & wheat replacing millets.
    - Flourishing of oil palm
    - Rise of High Yielding Varieties

Thus combination of factors affects cropping pattern

Need to bring change in crop pattern

① Lack of agro-ecological planning

eg: wet rice crop grown in arid North West.

② Cereal-centric monoculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

seen in India

(3) Input - intensive agriculture, depletes groundwater

(4) Micronutrient deficiency as 70% Indians consume vitamins less than Daily Allowance (RDA).

(5) Increase in Oil Palm cultivation, which results in deforestation.

(6) Decline in millet area from (52% to 25% today)

(7) Climate Change threatens loss of 20-25% yield in rainfed areas.

Suggestions → Agro-climatic planning, rebranding of millets as nutri-cereals etc

Thus ecological imbalance in cropping pattern must be corrected.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Livestock acts as social insurance for small- and marginal farmers and larger agrarian economy

Importance of livestock -

① Equitable distribution → 48% of small farmers own 50% of livestock.

② Women are highly involved in its care

③ High productivity - it is 27% agriculture GDP, but requires less land & inputs.

④ Act as insurance in times

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of droughts and disasters

(5) Important to dryland areas of Vidharbha, Rajasthan etc

Steps taken by govt →

(1) National Mission on Bovine Productivity.

(2) Establishing a Dairying Fund (7000cr) by NABARD.

(3) Rashtriya Gokul Mission & trading of Animal germplasm.

(4) Provision of credit via Kisan Credit Card.

(5) Animal health - via e-Sanjeevani, e-Pashuhaat.

Potential Impact of Climate Change →

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Need for hardy, heat resistant Indian cattle breeds.

② Potential decline in milk & meat Yields

③ Fodder ~~for~~ production may be affected

④ Increased influx of farmers into animal husbandry sector.

⑤ Need to cut down on meat production, to meet climate goals

Suggestions - Adaptation to be pursued via 'National Initiative on climate resilient Agriculture' with help of Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Livestock sector represents a highly productive sector of agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Infrastructure represents a potential economic multiplier with spillover effects in agriculture, manufacturing and services.

Supply and its correlation to demand - →

① Increased certainty in supply of goods, promotes demands

② Inflation reduces with certainty of supply, increasing demand.

③ Indian economy is driven by private consumption (54% of GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2021)

(4) Economic survey notes Covid-19 pandemic as supply shock, affecting demand.

Merits of reliance on infrastructure

(1) Boosting of productive capacity of economy.

(2) Helps MSME's, (which lack funds), boost production.

(3) Exports (18% of GDP) perform better with access to logistics & integrate with global value chains (GVC)

(4) Aids in movement of capital, labour & goods.

(5) Efficient allocation of resources take place, from supply to deficit areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(eg) ∵ Coastal Economic Zones seek to create agglomeration effect via roads, rails etc and boost exports.

Demerits of reliance on infrastructure →

① Long gestation periods of projects.

② Huge cost overruns (4.36 lc cr for central projects)

③ Long delays (eg: 27 years delay in Bankura - Damodar Railway)

④ Asset - Liability mismatch - so banks unable to fund long-term projects

⑤ Lack of demand & spending due to pandemic, can increase debt

Thus reliance on direct cash transfers & urban employment guarantee can boost demand

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Food processing is a sunrise sector due to potential to reduce post-harvest loss and boost exports.

Issues on sustainability of food production →

① Huge post harvest losses (90,000 cr) (as per Niti Aayog).

② Food wastage in India is about 25-30%

③ Climate change threatens to reduce farm-income by 15-18% (Economic Survey 2018).

④ Land degradation taking place, due to monoculture in 30%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of cultivated area.

Role of food-processing sector as an innovator →

1. Prevents market distortions in times of over-production (eg: tomatoes in excess can be made into paste).

2. Boost agricultural incomes (now, only 14.4% of GDP), attracting innovations in farming.

3. Exposes farmers to new world markets.

4. Encourages crop diversification in terms of pulses, oil seeds, millets.

5. Reduce large import bill (especially in case of oil palm, which is 100% imported)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Inputs efficiency - ~~to~~ via reduced use of water, land etc.

(7) Ensures rejuvenation of soil - by cultivating pulses, fruits & vegetables.

(8) Increases Investment into agricultural sector (CII projects food processing to double in value to 700 bn $ by 2025.

(9) Leads to inclusive growth involving women, Dalits and dryland farmers

(10) Creates holistic supply chains & linkages (with help of MNC's)

(11) ~~Th~~ Reduces fluctuations in supply of crops

Thus robust increase in cold storage, as per Sumitra Chaudhary Committee can boost production.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

August 2021, witnessed unemployment rate of 8.3%, with loss of 1.9 mn jobs.

Factors contributing to unemployment

(a) Structural Factors –

(1) Stagnant contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP since 1991 (16% only)

(2) Declining share of manufacturing sector, especially construction to overall employment.

eg: In August, it lost 0.94 mn jobs.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Huge drop in agricultural jobs (people leave farming) → (8.7 mn jobs lost

(4) Services sector is unable to absorb them in high quality banking & insurance sector.

(5) Instead, unemployed are absorbed in low end jobs.

(b) Non - Structural Related Factors →

(1) Labour laws - remain fragmented, encourage small size of industries

(2) Poor performance of labor intensive exports (like garments sector

(3) MSME's badly hit during pandemic.

(4) Decline in rural wages, which hurt consumption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Inflation - in pulses, meat etc hurt demand, & hurt job growth

Measures taken to address unemployment

(1) Increased credit to MSME's (as per Atma Nirbhar Bharat package)

(2) Production Linked Incentive scheme (PLI) in Labour intensive sectors of Textile, auto, pharma etc.

(3) National Manufacturing policy wants to skill 100mn rural youth.

(4) Industrial Relation Code sets up 'Career Centres' for reskilling.

(5) National Career Exchanges set up

Thus, urban employment guarantee, integration with global value chains & increased public spending is way forward

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Glasgow COP-26 involve breakthroughs on attaining net zero by 2070 by India and enhanced commitments on emission reduction.

Major Announcements made —

(1) Increased target of renewable energy capacity addition to (500 GW) by 2030.

(2) Reiterating committment to reducing temperature rise to 1.5 °C.

(3) Attaining net zero by 2070.

(4) Enhanced reduction of emissions intensity of GDP (45% on 2005 levels)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Promise to reduce share of fossil fuels in energy mix

(6) Call on developed nations to transfer technology + finance worth 100 bn $/year.

(7) Call on decisions to be based on historical emmissions as per IPCC.

Evaluation of India's capabilities on net zero

(a) On Positive side –

→ Reached 100 GW of 175 GW target of renewable energy by 2022.

→ Best performance among G20

→ Reduced emission intensity by 24% (target being 33-35% of GDP)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Committed to International solar Alliance targets.

→ Promise to shut down inefficient coal plants in Budget.

⇒ (b) On Negative side –

→ Coal forms 70% of energy supply even now

→ Very poor progress on solar rooftop addition (only 2 GW)

→ Encouraging high emission hydro-electric power.

→ Need for 8% real GDP growth & 5 tn $ economy

→ Need for energy to go up 2.7 to 3.2 times, as per Niti Aayog

Thus, historical cumulative emissions to be accounted, to give India, rightful carbon space.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Gadgil committee notes the destruction of Western Ghats, solely blaming human interventions.

Role of geography in disasters:

① Record high rainfall (role in 2018 Kerala floods)

② Steep slopes of Nilgiris & Western Ghats, prone to landslides.

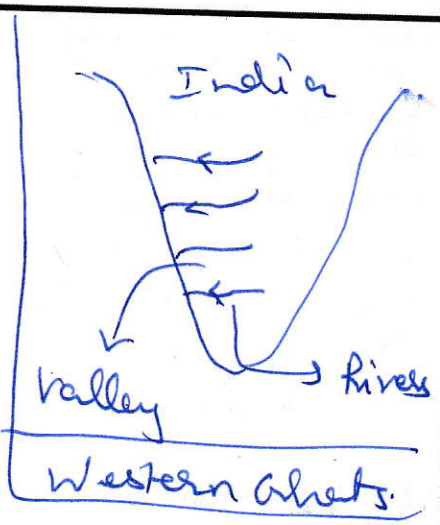
③ Increased frequency of Arabian Sea cyclones, bring more rainfall than expected.

④ West-flowing rivers create narrow ridge-valleys, which increase risk

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of floods,

(5) Huge number of endangered species & biodiversity present, prevents developmental work.



Role of human interventions →

(1) Rapid construction on friable slopes of Western Ghats cause landslides.

(2) Ignorance of zoning regulation like CRZ.
eg: Maradu apartment demolition case (Kochi)

(3) Mishandling of dam operation and ~~sudd~~ release of excess water in Kerala floods of 2018.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Ignorance of Gadgil committee suggestion to declare full Western Ghats as Eco sensitive zone

(5) Only 56,000 Km^2 finally protected by government

Measures to protect W. Ghats

(1) Future constructions only in plain areas.

(2) Zero tolerance to waste dumping in river channels.

(3) Use of traditional ways of water harvesting & small dams.

(4) Zero tolerance to category - A industries (coal mines) in Eco - sensitive zones.

Western Ghats are a important bio-diversity hotspot.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

IPR regime of India fails to sustain an innovative ecosystem, witnessed by relatively low rank on Global Innovation Index.

Issues in IPR regime →

① Excess focus on IPR generation (by National IPR Policy), but failure to focus on innovation.

② Dispute Resolution issue - IP Appellate board recently shut down.

③ Poor protection to music/art work copyright (∵ high cases of piracy).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Repeated investigations by US Trade Representative on IPR violations

(5) Lack of awareness on IPR - by common man.

(6) Lack of funding on innovation (only 0.8% of GDP on R&D)

(7) Poor institutional mechanisms to implement IPR. (eg: National IP regulator).

(8) Long delays in issue of IPR

(9) Cumbersome requirements like NOVELTY & non obviousness (in Patent Act, 1970).

Measures to make IPR robust

(1) Increased spending by govt on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IPR administration.

(2) Awareness campaigns by DIPP on IPR in schools etc

(3) Set up of Dispute resolution tribunals on IPR.

(4) Clear, transparent timelines on issues of patent.

(5) Rapid investigations in case of piracy etc

(6) Evolve new Indian Patents Act to replace Patent Act, 1970.

(7) Harmonization of Indian IPR, with international IPR regimes.

IPR can boost innovation in India, offering researchers security & safety with respect to their creativity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

Terrorists & organised criminals differ in final objectives, but have developed holistic linkages to help each other via funds, arms etc.

Similarities of the two

- Illegal activities (murder, smuggling etc.)
- Pursued by state law & order apparatus
- Prey on disenchanted youth.

- Take advantage of poorly governed spaces to thrive
- Receive help from external actors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Differences of the two

Terrorists	Organised Crime
- Political objective	Financial objective
- Activities are in public eye.	- Exist in shadows.
- Objectives can be secession, autonomy, conserving culture.	- Look to capture state apparatus by bribing officials
- Not very profit oriented	- Highly profit oriented
- eg: Lashkar-E Taiba	eg: Drug Smugglers of Punjab.

Linkages between the two –

(I) (a) Tactical ways –

↳ Use of each other's networks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Helping each other with intelligence
- Terrorists act as couriers for drug smugglers (in Nagaland)
- Organised crime help terrorists with fund via Hawala (eg: Kashmir via UAE)

(6) Strategic ways

Black Hole syndrome
(If state begins to engage in both)
eg: Taliban were drug smugglers & terrorists

Organised crimes supplies terrorists with arms
(Eg: Mumbai underworld

Such linkages can be broken via amendments in Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and NIA act, with enhanced powers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Recent comment by National Security advisor, suggest need for alertness in case of civil society.

Arguments supporting this statement —

① Presence & crucial role of over ground workers of Kashmir insurgency in planning, funding etc

② Lack of financial transparency in NGO's (only 10% file returns)

③ Fomenting of artificial protests (Greenpeace in Kudankulam power plant), as per IB report.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Presence of urban front organisations in recruiting & funding for Maoists.

(5) Presence of large number of unemployed & disenchanted youth in the country.

(6) Increased role of social media & internet, makes terrorism a low cost, one person venture.

(7) Presence of parallel governments in North-East, engaged in illegal extortions etc

Arguments opposing statement →

(1) Increased tendency of government to crackdown on dissent.

(2) Branding of even legitimate opponents

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as 'anti-nationals', or enemies of the state.

(3) Increased circulation of rumours by social media

(4) Civil society plays key role in bringing out atrocities & human rights violations of Armed Forces (eg: Deaths of Naga Coal miners

(5) Civil society also helps in counter-insurgency efforts (eg: Kashmir civil society).

(6) Civil society, helps foster tolerance among communities
(eg): Calls by mosques to shelter Kashmiri Pandits

Civil society represents an important ally against terror. However over-ground workers must be dealt with strictly